BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1864. NO. 24

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864.

[illegible]

A bill to incorporate Oak Hill Cemetery, in Buncombe county, was read the 3d time and passed.

BILLS ETC., ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill to amend an act in relation to salaries and fees. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to provide for a tax collector for Mecklenburg and other counties. Passed.

A bill to legalize a special order of the County Court of [illegible], making an appropriation for the support of the poor. Passed, rule suspended, and passed 3d reading.

A bill in regard to a supply of salt. Passed, rule suspended, and passed 3d reading. [Appropriates $200,000 for the purchase of an engine and cars to transport salt from Saltville, Va., and provision for removing the State Salt Works on the coast to Lockwood's Folly Inlet.]

A bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plankroad company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woollen Mill company, in [illegible] county. Passed, rule suspended, and passed 3d reading.

A bill to incorporate the [illegible] Collegiate Institute, in [illegible] county. Passed, rule suspended, and passed 3d reading.

A resolution to authorize the Sheriff of Bladen county to collect arrears of taxes. Passed.

ELECTIONS.

At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for a C. S. Senator, as follows: Hon. E. G. Reade, 17; Hon. T. S. Ashe [illegible]; Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer [illegible]; Hon. W. N. H. Smith [illegible].

The committee reported the whole number of votes cast [illegible], as follows: Reade [illegible]; Ashe [illegible]; Gilmer [illegible]; Smith [illegible]; Outlaw 1. No election.

At 1 o'clock the Senate voted for Secretary of State, as follows, the names of Messrs. Richardson and Bain having been withdrawn.

For C. B. Thomas—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, [illegible], Horton, Jones, Lassiter, [illegible], Lindsay, [illegible], March, Matthews, Odom, Patton, Pool, Sanders, Smith, Street, Warren, Winstead, Whitford and Wynne—[illegible].

For C. H. Fairbault—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Coutts, Ellis, [illegible], Hall, Harris, Kirby, Long, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Pitchford, Powell, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Wiggins and Wright—21.

Mr. Straughn voted for Mr. Bay.

The Committee reported the whole number of votes cast [illegible], as follows: Thomas [illegible], Fairbault [illegible], Bain 1, Bay 1. Mr. Thomas was declared elected.

The Senate again proceeded to vote for Senator as follows:

For Hon. E. G. Reade—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, [illegible], Jones, Lassiter, Long, Mann, Matthews, Odom, Pool, Sanders, [illegible], Warren and Winstead—17.

For Hon. T. S. Ashe—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Coutts, [illegible], Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Kirby, [illegible], Lindsay, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patton, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Straughn, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright and Wynne—27.

For Hon. John A. Gilmer—Messrs. Horton, March and Patterson—3.

The Committee reported the whole number of votes cast [illegible], as follows: Ashe [illegible], Reade [illegible], Gilmer [illegible]. The rest [illegible]. Mr. Ashe was declared elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. [illegible], of Mecklenburg, presented the statement of the Bank of Charlotte, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Baxter, Russ and [illegible].

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. [illegible], a bill to make the robbery of dwelling houses a capital offence.

By Mr. [illegible], a bill to incorporate Wm. R. Davie Lodge No. [illegible] of Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of Lexington.

Mr. Murphy, a bill to provide more effectually for re[illegible].

An engrossed bill from the Senate, to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

The unfinished business of yesterday, viz: a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered, was then taken up.

Mr. Horton of Watauga, urged its passage, and the question recurring the bill did not pass its second reading.

The following bills passed their third reading, viz:

A bill for the relief of Powell, Lowe & Company; a bill in relation to [illegible]; a bill to repeal an act to prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of fish traps; a bill to incorporate the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company; a bill to authorize the payment of bounty to [illegible] in the [illegible] service; a bill for the relief of Hugh [illegible], Sheriff of Orange County; [illegible] Steel and Iron [illegible] Cranberry Iron Works.

[illegible]

A bill for [illegible] Institution for the Deaf and Dumb [illegible], on motion of Mr. McAden, [illegible].

A bill [illegible], of Bertie [illegible] was referred to the Judiciary.

A resolution [illegible], passed its second reading.

At 11 o'clock A. [illegible] the consideration of the resolutions [illegible] suspension of the privilege of the writ of [illegible].

Mr. Carter [illegible] assurance, [illegible] fully, as to [illegible]. The legal [illegible] since the second suspension of the writ [illegible] Confederate Congress. The first suspension was a [illegible] open violation of the Constitution, but [illegible] intense military excitement which prevailed [illegible], it had excited no alarm. But another and [illegible] followed, Congress delegating to the President powers it did not possess. These measures specified no less than thirteen specific and different offences for which the suspension should be authorized, and then for the first time alarm and anxiety were awakened. The Legislature and Governor of Georgia and the Legislature and Governor of North Carolina entered their [illegible] protest against these violations of the Constitution, endangering the rights of the people. Now, a fourth suspension of the writ was threatened, and warned by the experience of three former attempts, Congress, he [illegible] with out violating law, [illegible] one, was [illegible]. The action of the Legislature in May last rendered necessary by the condition of affairs, was only [illegible] protest. Thirty days after the adjournment of Congress, that suspension ceased, but now the suspension of the writ opened up questions of the gravest import in the midst of revolution.

It might be said that our experience under previous suspensions were not of a character to excite alarm; but neither North Carolina nor any other State could permit [illegible] safeguard after safeguard to be encroached upon. The last Congress had materially modified the conscript laws. The whole body of the people between the ages of seventeen and fifty had been swept into the army. What an immense power did these laws place in the hands of one man. In time of peace the delegation of such power would more than suffice to annihilate the Constitution. A refusal to try the question whether citizens owed military service was subversive of personal liberty, and put it in the power of government officials, [illegible] every county in the State, to [illegible] with every other element which entered into the boasted civilization of the age. The inevitable tendency of these usurpations was to convert [illegible]. All this, he said, would weaken our cause. More regard [illegible] one year ago for the government [illegible] by the people of the Confederate States than now; and this diminution of attachment was consequent upon encroachments by the government upon their constitutional rights. North Carolina was not prepared to submit to another suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. What [illegible], he asked, from the position taken by Gov. Vance in his last message? Are all the resolutions adopted by the Legislature mere [illegible] declamation? or were they rather the expression of the fixed purpose of the people? If the writ is again suspended North Carolina [illegible] would go beyond mere protest, and it was well that the authorities should be notified in advance as to her probable action, in view of this renewed attempt upon her liberties. Free discussion of public affairs was no less conducive to the enlightenment of the people than to the success of the cause, and matters had now reached the point where such discussion could not be suppressed.

The people were determined to canvass the prospects of peace, the management of the war and kindred topics, and he trusted they would discuss them fully and fairly. They would place in no man's hand the power to detail the press or to overawe Legislatures. They would take into their own hands the issues evolved by this war, even to the sacred institution of slavery, which could not have been done four years ago.

He adverted to the experience of other countries in similar revolutions. England had passed through a like ordeal preserving her constitution unscathed, and settling all details by Parliamentary discussion. He trusted that like discussion here and in Congress would elicit some spark that would illumine our way to the haven of National safety and honor. It was right to learn of our enemies. What had been the conduct of the United States? At the outset of the war, Lincoln had suspended the *habeas corpus*, suppressed newspapers, dissolved Legislative bodies and filled bastiles with citizens, arrested without color of law. All of these acts enured to our benefit, and but for the bold interference of wiser counsellors, Lincoln had had revolution in his own dominions. Vallandigham while candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio, spoke boldly in favor of peace.—He was arrested, illegally tried and banished. The exile returned and defied Lincoln and his myrmidons. What was the result? Armed resistance? No! That State after free discussion, decided for further prosecution of the war, by a majority of 50,000 votes. He thought the peculiar friends of the Government should learn something from these events.

He should be ashamed to defend the suspension of the writ on the ground of necessity. Such plea would do for those who could only escape from conscription by servility to those in place. Such defence he styled an abandonment of the struggle. He was not prepared to suffer short-sighted, malignant men to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The President's conduct did not inspire unlimited confidence in his discretion, and the revolution had reached a stage of development, when it were idle to attempt a suppression of debate. Such attempt would drive from the support of the government many who had hitherto sustained it. As a friend and defender of the Confederacy he was not afraid of it. Short-sighted men acted as though the government had but ninety days to live. If commissary supplies were needed, the products of the field and the contents of our granaries were impressed. Was it necessary to replenish the army and to renew its ranks, Enrolling officers were sent forth, who instead of faithfully discharging their duties within legal limits, were always fishing for men exempt by State laws and conscript laws themselves, while blind to the existence of rat-holes in the several departments whence able bodied skulkers might be recruited for the ranks.

If we had had a Press worthy of our cause—a Congress a fit successor of that which represented our ancestors in the first revolution, and a fit man at the head of affairs we would escape many disasters. The President had resorted to illegal measures to bolster himself up independently of the cause. [Mr. C. here adverted to the removal of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from command in Georgia, and the substitution of Gen. Hood, the Reporter however from momentary inattention failed to catch the connection.] Mr. Carter proceeded to say that so far from violations of the constitution being regarded as criminal, opposition to and difference with the Executive of the nation were the only crimes now of which cognizance was taken. He next alluded to an inferior individual danger to be apprehended from the proposed suspension of the writ, viz: the danger that citizens and officers of this State, now exempt by law, would be forced reluctantly into the army, their rights would be disregarded and we should be left without redress. To all of these arguments, the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Shepherd) had only replied, that these suspensions are acts of our Government. He had hoped to hear from that gentleman some discussion of the merits of the resolutions, and expected at least that he would have indicated those propositions to which he objected in a legal point of view. In this however he had been disappointed. Many wrongs which would stir up fever in the blood of age had been covered up by suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the blood of martyrs who had died in the dungeons of the Confederacy appealed to Heaven for vengeance. A case had come under his own knowledge while acting as military judge in the army of Northern Virginia.

An aged, venerable old man, overcome by infirmity, whose head was white with the frosts of more than fifty winters, was brought to court in an ambulance. A young, vivacious, heedless boy, a Lieutenant in his company, appeared as witness, who swore that the old man was a volunteer in his company, that he had gone home on a furlough for thirty days and had remained absent, a deserter, for two years. He had been arrested by Home Guards in North Carolina and brought back to his command.—Here was a complete case. The *animus non revertendi* was shown by two years absence. When called on for his defence the old man rose feeble and tottering and drew from his pocket a roll of papers. Among these were a writ of *habeas corpus*, together with the judgment of Chief Justice Pearson, that he did not belong to the army, being liberated by the terms of the first conscript act. There were also the return of the gaoler showing an imprisonment of many days, notwithstanding his case had been adjudicated, and a statement from an enrolling officer that he had made the arrest reluctantly, as he did not believe the prisoner was liable to military service.

This was a man over fifty years of age, who had volunteered at the outset of the war, arrested, imprisoned and sent to the army as a conscript, under a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A letter from his nephew, holding the high position of Lieutenant Colonel, was also among the old man's papers. It stated that he heard the prisoner was again trying to get *that piece of land*, but that he should never have it. "If you make another attempt *I shall have you arrested and kept in a guard house until you die*." This explained all. Were not such cases calculated to provoke inquiry and excite indignation? Nothing but the old man's accidental precaution, which enabled him to present certified copies of essential papers, hundreds of miles from home, procured his release. Gentlemen might say this was an extreme case. He hoped it might be so. He had merely narrated this incident as illustrating a class of wrongs which inevitably arise where the guarantees of liberty are overthrown. It was a like case, which, under the masterly handling of Voltaire, disgusted France with religious tyranny, and resulted in the establishment of wholesale Pantheism. A sweeping conscription followed, followed by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, would place the liberties of the people at the mercy of an individual, and to all this there was but one answer: "The good of the cause demands it." Persistence in this direction would alienate the affections of the people and would lead to [illegible] for resistance. This is a stage we ought not to reach and never will reach if allowed to come before the people, with all questions for full discussion and decision. This is the philosophy of our revolution. He made this argument as a friend of the Government and of the State. We had seen under previous suspensions of the writ, the most gigantic frauds perpetrated and covered up, and strategy in the [illegible] most [illegible] acquitted of just condemnation for the want of discussion. A treasury into which the people had poured their fortunes as free will offerings had become bankrupt, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury must not be impeached before the public, lest the people be disheartened on the verge chimerical success!

The impression that this measure was demanded by the army was equally as unfounded as the prevalent belief that they wanted everybody at home put into the military service.

Mr. C. next paid a glowing tribute to the army of Northern Virginia. The plains of Troy, the hills of Greece, the banks of the Tiber had witnessed no more heroic sacrifices than they had made. Submissive to discipline—patient in hardship, and invincible in action, they had earned imperishable renown. There was no want of soldiers—but we needed statesmen in this struggle. All but a few, with clamorous representatives at home believed that this war could be carried on as efficiently while all its aspects were freely and frankly discussed. The army was unwilling to undo its work to advance the interests of short sighted politicians at home, who misrepresent its opinions. Its duty was a plain one and had been most faithfully discharged. There was perfect accord between army and people, our soldiers were determined that this revolution should have its legitimate termination. The issue had been put to the arbitrament of the sword, and by this they would abide. This fourth blow at the rights of the people would create more commotion at home than its predecessors. The temper of the people was such that they would not submit tamely to the subversion of every vestige of constitutional right. They intend to discuss the issues of peace and war—to canvass the conduct of the President and the strategy of his Generals, and any attempts at suppression would still further alienate their affections. Mr. C. in conclusion expressed the belief that the proposed suspension of the writ was a blow aimed at North Carolina—a conviction, he said, which could only be removed by a refusal to suspend.—Hard measure had been dealt this State. She had done her whole duty, and it was insult to intimate that such encroachments were necessary to keep her true to her allegiance.

He hoped, in conclusion, that the resolutions would receive a unanimous vote. The legal propositions they contained were sanctioned by the courts and they were respectful to the President and the Congress, while warning them, as it was our duty to warn them, of impending danger.

Pending Mr. Carter's remarks the hour arrived for the execution of the joint order for the election of Confederate States Senator. The House voted and subsequently the committee who superintended the ballot reported "no election." The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Fowle's resolutions and Mr. W. J. Headen commenced to address the House, opposing their passage, when the time arriving to execute the joint order for election of Secretary of State, the House voted as follows, Mr. Caldwell having nominated Mr. C. B. Thomas of Carteret, and Mr. Rogers having withdrawn the name of Mr. Richardson:

Those who voted for Mr. Thomas were Mr. Speaker, Allison, Alford, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Duke, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, J. H. Headen, Henry, Horton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, J[illegible], Lowe, Lyle, Mann, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Pool, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler,—55.

Those who voted for Mr. Faribault were Messrs. Allston, Austin, Baxter, Beam, Benbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cobo, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cunningham, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Ealoe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, W. J. Headen, Herbert, Judkins, Lane, Lewis, Little, Love, McAden, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong, Vann, Wooten—53.

Mr. Harrison voted for Mr. Bain.

The committee to superintend the election subsequently reported. Whole number of votes cast 156; necessary to choice 79. Of these Mr. Thomas received 80, Mr. Fairibau't 74, Mr. Bain 1, McRay 1. Mr. Thomas was declared duly elected.

The House concurred in proposition from the Senate to ballot again for Confederate States Senator and voted as follows, Mr. Vann having withdrawn the name of Hon. David Outlaw and nominated Hon. W N H Smith:

For Mr. Reade—Mr. Speaker, Allison, Alford, Amis, Asheworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen, J H, Henry, Herbert, Horton, Horton of Wautauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh and Wheeler—52.

For Mr. Ashe—Messrs. Allston, Austin, Baxter, Beam, Benbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cobo, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Ealoe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, J W Headen, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Polk, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong, Vann and Wooten—53.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Bond of Gates, Duke, Peace and Pool—4.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Lowe and Shober—2.

Mr. W. J. Headen resumed the discussion of the resolutions relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but gave way to a motion for adjournment and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Before adjournment the committee to superintend the election of Senator made no report. Mr. Ashe was elected however on this ballot and the following is the vote. Whole number of votes cast 158. Necessary to choice 80. Mr. Ashe received 80; Mr. Reade 70; Mr. Smith 4; Mr. Gilmer 4.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—A heavy force of the enemy, comprising infantry, artillery and some cavalry, left our front last night, and are reported to-day moving down the Jerusalem Plank Road, twenty miles from town. It is supposed to be a raiding party; but their destination is unknown. Otherwise all quiet.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	6.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscibers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfresboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31-d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept. 30-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th instant, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 9-d6tw1t Sugeon General North Carolina.

For Rent.

THE LARGE AND PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J D Pullen; also the Dwelling occupied by E A Whitaker, and the Coach Shops near the said houses. This property will be rented for the ensuing year at public auction, on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs Creech & Litchford

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Dec 9-eodtd

Standard copy

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

JUST Received!

A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 KEGS OF NAILS, assorted sizes

—ALSO—

On hand, 6 CASES PURE CATAWBA WINE
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 9 1t Auction and Commission Merchants.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 8-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and [illegible] we are prepared to execute all orders for [illegible] with dispatch.

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of Type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE, OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, make a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 00 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	[illegible] A M
Northern, via R & G R R, daily at	[illegible] P M
" " N C R R " "	[illegible] A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	12 M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	8 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	8 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	8 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Important Sale OF VALUABLE NEGROES At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday next, the 13th Dec., about 30 valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Girls, Boys and Children, among them a good Blacksmith, a good Shoemaker and some Cooks, House Servants, Field Hands, &c.

Taken altogether the most valuable lot of negroes offered for sale in this market for a long time. Persons in want of valuable young negroes would do well to attend this sale as a rare chance is afforded to supply themselves.

They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 6-dtd Auctioneers.

NEGROES At Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, WILL BE sold, in front of our Sales Room, one negro woman, 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress; one negro man, 44 years old, good Field Hand; one woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 6-eodtd Auctioneers

Wanted.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Raleigh, Dec 6, 1864

I NEED GOOD SHOEMAKERS. ALL SURGEONS of Examining Boards, who may find such experts unfit for duty in the field, are requested to order the parties to report to me for duty in Government Shops

W W PEIRCE,
Dec 8-d3t Major and Quartermaster

Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro Citizen, Conservative and Standard copy 3 times.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 1st of October, my negro boy PRAZE. He is about 20 years old, five feet high, and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

MRS. T. MEGHEE,
Dec 2-1w* Near Crab. [illegible]

For Sale.

100 BLOCK TIN CANDLE MOULDS. APPLY at this office. Dec 2-d1w

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or ca[illegible]

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-2w* Graham, N. C.

Cakes, Cakes, CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION,

BY AN EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

Nov 12-tf NAYNER & JORDAN'S.

Southern Express Company.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY. Assessors.

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and L[illegible] either large or small quantities, or I will pay the [illegible] cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Strett adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H. SELBY.
Dec. 3-dtf

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

W. A. THOMPSON.
Nov 15-dtd

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

[illegible]ESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The speech of Gen. Fowle, one of the Commoners from Wake, delivered in the House on Wednesday, the resolutions offered by him [illegible] being under consideration, is spoken of [illegible] a masterly effort, and we are glad to learn that the [illegible] will write it out for publication. The grounds taken by him were such as will secure the almost unanimous approval of the people, for the men composing the faction that desire the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the adoption of other tyrannical propositions, are contemptible in number and weakness in action. North Carolina stands now as in 1861, ready to do her whole duty in men and other means for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, but she is not ready to surrender her State sovereignty and submit to centralization and a *Military Despotism*. Let the President and Congress pause before it is too late, for when once the affections of a people be alienated from their government the same set of rulers can never succeed in regaining them. This people have submitted to much to secure independence, but let not those in authority attempt to tax their endurance and patience too much, for they will never submit to their own degradation at the hands of those they have clothed with temporary power.

Gen. Fowle's resolutions are good as far as they go, but we hope that an additional resolution will be added before a vote is taken. North Carolina ought to present her *ultimatum* and give her Senators and Representatives certain instructions, to be acted upon in the event of her reasonable protests being disregarded and the monstrous, oppressive and tyrannical measures now before Congress being passed against her remonstrations. The common agent, the thing created, cannot be greater than the separate sovereignties that created the agency, and good men, everywhere, begin to think that the time has arrived when the sovereign States should act upon this acknowledged principle. We do trust that the authorities at Richmond will pause before it be too late, for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and a universal conscript law as surely seals the doom of these Confederate States as that to-morrow's sun will rise. We say this because when once the people lose confidence in those who rule over them and become indifferent to the struggle, all is lost.

We shall publish Gen. Fowle's speech as soon as it can be obtained.

Legislative Summary.

The General Assembly on yesterday succeeded in electing a Senator and Secretary of State. Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, was elected Senator, and C. R. Thomas, Esq., of Carteret, Secretary of State. It will be seen that the vote was close in both elections. For Secretary of State 79 votes were necessary to a choice, and Mr. Thomas received 80. For Senator 80 votes were necessary, and Mr. Ashe received just that number. Mr. Thomas will enter upon his duties on the 1st of January next. Mr. Ashe does not take his seat until 1866.

The bill concerning a supply of Salt passed its second and third readings in the Senate. A number of bills, mostly of a private nature, passed their several readings. The resolutions in regard to a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act were further debated in the House, but no vote was had. Mr. Carter, of Beaufort, made a speech of considerable length, a synopsis of which will be found in the proceedings.

The committee on education reported an important bill for grading common schools and increasing their usefulness.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson, was yesterday elected C. S. Senator, by a fusion of a few of the Vance Conservatives with the opposition, and so the agony is over. Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of character and ability, though he has not as much reputation as a statesman as Mr. Reade. Though Mr. Reade supported Gov. Vance at the last election, he was voted for for Senator by every Holden man in the Legislature, and so this disregard of the wishes of the Conservative masses is not with them, but with Gov. Vance [illegible] friends.

We [illegible] the election of C. R. Thomas, Esq., of Carteret, the present Chief Clerk of the Senate, as Secretary of State, with [illegible] pleasure. Mr. Thomas is a gentleman of character and ability, and a better selection could not have been made.

Grand Lodge of Masons.—The Grand Lodge of this State adjourned on Wednesday night last, after a harmonious and useful session of [illegible] days. Dr. J. McCormick, of Harnett, was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master; [illegible], of Granville, Deputy G. M.; [illegible], Senior Grand Warden, and [illegible], of Wake, J. G. W.

The Senior Reserves of this county reported at Camp Holmes yesterday. It is thought they will be sent to Virginia or Georgia.

No Petersburg papers received yesterday. The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says of military operations in front of that city:

[illegible] that by this time it was expected that [illegible] would make some decisive movement, yesterday the day passed without any event of importance. Exchanges of papers took place as usual on the north side, (though none were of a later date than those already received) from which fact it would appear that the tacit truce heretofore existing between the pickets has not been broken by the presence of [illegible].

We stated yesterday that Grant had been reinforced by the sixth corps from Sheridan's army. From the number of transports, loaded with troops, that have been passing down the Potomac during the last four days, it is probable that the Eighth corps is also moving to James river. We think it quite certain that Grant is mustering forces for the long talked of grand attack upon the Richmond lines. His concentration for this purpose will not occupy him long, and if the fine weather of the last few days continue he may bring on a battle this week.

PRINCE WILLIAM AND FAIRFAX.

The rails have been removed from the Orange road and also from the Manassas road to the Junction. There are not many troops at Manassas Junction. There are about eighteen hundred men picketing the road from Alexandria to Manassas, including those at the last named place. Two weeks ago, about forty whites and the same number of negroes made a raid through Prince William county.

The whites captured Jeff. Sutherland, a private belonging to the 49th Virginia regiment, in Dumfries, but destroyed no property. In fact, there is but little left in Prince William and Stafford for them to take. Fifty men, under an active leader, could have captured the whole party.

Two prisoners, captured by a scouting party of the Black Horse Troop, near Annandale, came down on the Fredericksburg train last evening.

ROSSER'S LATE VICTORY.

[From the Sentinel.]

CAMP LAUREL BRIGADE, Dec 3, 1864

NEW CREEK STATION.

After leaving the main valley, and entering through the iron gates of "Brock's" Gap, of the North Mountains, the country becomes more wild and mountainous as you approach the foot of the Alleghanies. Clothed in that most variegated and beautiful verdure which characterizes the American forest in the Autumn, nothing in nature is more charming than to see these vast mountains, piled upon each other, with occasional dark and deep chasms and declivities intervening and often rising into these high and fancy shaped cliffs, towering into the clouds. And as the road winds around the top of high ridges, and the eye roves as far as it can reach, over the vast chaos of original dells beyond, which seem never to end, all at once, like witchery, bursts upon our view, in the far distance, "The Moorfield Valley". Slowly, like a curtain, the heavy fog rolls up and exposes that most beautiful of Nature's panoramas. Of all the many mountain prospects which memory, with pleasure, calls back, none—not even that spring morning in the Alps, upon the top of the "Jungfrau"—impressed itself with more delight upon my mind than that glorious view from the top of Southfork Mountain; at the base of which runs the head of that now classical stream, the Potomac.

After passing through this gem of a valley, the country becomes again abrupt with high hills and narrow valleys, and so continues until you reach the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Continued and uninterrupted fast riding throughout the long watches of a rainy night, found us early in the morning in the vicinity of that Federal stronghold, New Creek Station. A scouting party of Federal cavalry, numbering several hundred men, with one piece of artillery, had been run into below Moorefield, the evening before, by our advance guard; and, after a short contest, routed. Some forty Yankees, together with one piece of artillery, one wagon and ambulance, had been captured by McNeill's men and one squadron of the Laurel Brigade. It became then necessary, in order to secure success, to move with great celerity and caution. During that night the frightened Yankees arrived at New Creek, and upon their report, the Federal commander of that post sent out another party, under Major Botts, to proceed at once in the direction of Moorfield and ascertain what [illegible] portended. He came over one road, whilst our column marched through the darkness of the night, upon another. Placing a number of men, with blue overcoats, at the head of our column, Gen. Rosser pushed on towards the place, captured all of the pickets, and rode into town without much opposition. The Yankees mistook our column for Major Bott's returning scouting party. Before they could rally and open upon us, we had possession of the fort, and captured the whole establishment. The surprise was complete.

New Creek Station, is situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; is naturally a strong position. It was well fortified, with six heavy siege guns in its fort, and had a strong garrison. Up to this time, it had been considered impossible to take it, and had become quite famous as a "Federal stronghold." Our captures were important and large. Three more pieces of light artillery were carried out, some five hundred horses and seven hundred cattle secured, and we started with some five or six hundred prisoners, quite a number of whom, however, I am sorry to say, were lost during the first night's march. A great quantity of Federal property was burned, together with all the Government shops and buildings in the place. A large supply of ordnance stores was destroyed, and a clean sweep made of the place.

Simultaneously with the capture of New Creek, the little town of Piedmont was carried by Major McDonald, and all the machine shops and eight fine engines burned. The Government shops at that place had but just been completed since their last destruction by McNeill.

The whole affair was well conducted, and the young cavalry leader, Rosser, deserves much credit for the manner in which, by superior strategy and celerity of movement, he has accomplished that which his fore-runners in the Valley could not succeed in. The forces under General Rosser consisted of "Payne's" and the "[illegible]" had [illegible] stampede [illegible] fully submitted to by the command.

[illegible]

FROM [illegible].

SHERMAN SIXTY MILES FROM SAVANNAH AT LAST ACCOUNTS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST, &c.

We received no papers from Augusta yesterday, and have none from that city later than Sunday. We give such additional news concerning Sherman's movements as have reached us. The following article is from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Saturday:

PROBABLY THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.

The military situation is culminating—is becoming intensely, and, to this part of the Confederacy, vitally interesting. The advance of Sherman's army, since he crossed the Oconee, has been slow and cautious, his intentions evidently being to mystify our military authorities; but the delay and slow movement has been to gather in supplies of forage, contracted as his territory is becoming from the movements of Wheeler's cavalry. Sherman has not for a moment hesitated, in our humble judgement, as to the point to be attacked, or the road to it.

If our readers will take the map and notice the positions, they will find it very interesting. From Fen's bridge, on the main branch of the Ogeechee river, where Sherman crossed, to Louisville, where the main body of his army is now supposed to rest, it is fifteen miles; and from Louisville to Millen it is thirty miles.—Now, we make up this campaign for him as the most reasonable, the most feasible, if he hopes to accomplish anything, and the most natural one. When his forage and provision trains are full, he will mass his entire force at Millen; throwing his cavalry to the rear, with his waggon train between the two wings of his army, he will move in compact column steadily, but cautiously, on the city of Savannah, with no fear of an attack on either flank. The Ogeechee and its few crossings and terrible swamps on his right and the Savanna river and its equally swampy banks, on his left, both flanks will be most securely covered—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over eighty miles to the city of Savannah.

Sherman, after passing Millen and getting his army properly massed, is, in a great measure, master of the situation. We believe this will be the result of all his dallying. He may still threaten Augusta with cavalry and even infantry, but he certainly has no intention of making a serious attempt to take this place. He remained at Milledgeville that he could have captured Macon, but did not wish to be bothered with the wounded. As with Macon, so with Augusta; only that his wounded here (as he well knows) would vastly outnumber those who could have been wounded at Macon. But Macon and Augusta were simply workshops to be destroyed. At Macon he might have caught them; here he will now only find private property for the brand of his pillager; the once busy workshops and storehouses of the government are idle and closed. This place is not the object of the Federal General.

It is not so, however, with Savannah. If you will still look at the map as you read it will be noticed that at Savannah concentrate the Albany and Gulf, the Savannah and Charleston and Augusta and Savannah Railroads. To command these and capture the city coutre, would, in our judgment, be a prize which makes the march from Dalton and the capture and destruction of Atlanta insignificant. And if he falls down with his whole force, as we have indicated, through Scriven and Effingham counties, with a river on either flank only fifteen to twenty miles apart, before he arrives in twenty miles of the city he becomes the master of the railroads named, and thus makes Savannah at once a beleaguered city, with an enemy in front, an enemy in rear, and cut off from sustenance and outlet. Florida, South Eastern Georgia and South Carolina also become isolated, and Sherman at once commands more of the territory of this State than he did at Atlanta—commands three railroads, commands three rivers navigable for gunboats and the Florida at his feet.

Fort McAlister is on the Ogeechee some fifteen miles south-west from Savannah; and you say before doing all this he must reduce this fort. Easily done if we permit him to approach the city by the course indicated above—and once done the city must fall, if not by force, from starvation. Another says, but Sherman is going to cross the Savannah river. Well we do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but if he crosses the river voluntarily it will be done in sight of the steeples of Savannah. If possible he should be made to cross the river, ay, permitted to cross rather than march another mile south of Millen on Savannah.

Gen. Lee once remarked, upon laying down a newspaper, that the President had been very unfortunate in sending all the bad Generals to the field and permitting the good ones to edit newspapers. We do not take any of this delicate bit of sarcasm to ourself, for we never denounce Generals because all are not victors. We simply cater to our readers. Every man makes his own campaign, and we make ours.

General Sherman, we say then, once into Chatham county, Savannah, we fear, is to be numbered among the captured cities of the South—Fort McAlister falls, the great pillager and burner, and violator of woman's honor, is master of the situation, and a gigantic lion, ready for the hero worship and adoration of the impressible Yankee nation.

The picture is a black one, and we dislike to draw it; but it has been impressed upon our mind for some days. What will change its color? We heartily and earnestly believe the duty of the hour, we almost said the safety of the Confederacy, is in the stern, unyielding, heroic defense of Savannah. Not near the city limits, [illegible]

[illegible] tions around Savannah would be [illegible] Sherman once in front of them, the city is cut off on all sides. We cannot see the necessity of a spadeful of dirt being thrown up anywhere in the immediate rear of Savannah, unless her military supplies are exhausted. The true defence of the city against an enemy occupying the dangerous position of the Federal army, and approaching down between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, can only be made many miles north of the city.

We would not have this view judged as carping at our leaders. We know our skillful and earnest Generals are aware of all this; but we write to the people, to call upon them to relax no effort in retarding the march of Sherman, and in answering, if need be, with all their slaves, in making works which his wearied thousands must pass amidst a storm of shot and shell ere they can cry Thallatta! Thallatta! the Sea! the Sea!

Sherman once at Savannah, and the whole Yankee nation will consider it demonstrated that an army can move in any part of the Confederacy, forage and live on the people and be safe—and thus they would flood the land. And Sherman once at Savannah, it would require an army of observation at Millen to be prepared for his incursions, and a force at Grahamville to guard against inroads into South Carolina. Ay, we call for South Carolina to hasten with all her force to the rescue—

"Charge with all thy chivalry!"

the "home of the rebellion" is sought for by this viper of the Devil, which sounds its bugle and arrays its demons on the soil of Georgia. And once it winds itself into Savannah, Charleston, the proud, noble old city, which has stood for years against the pelting storm of lead from the front, will be taken in the rear. But we pause. The plot thickens. We feel that if all do their duty Sherman's hour has come.

THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

"We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosawhatchie, while, by feints at Pocotaligo and Grahamville, he will endeavor to divide our forces and distract the attention of our officers."

Coosawhatchie is 48 miles from Savannah and 61 from Charleston. It is no doubt the purpose of Sherman and Foster to form a junction of their forces at some point on this road, South of Savannah, and then to operate against either place, as they may determine. At last accounts Sherman's advance is reported to have occupied Station No. 6, on the Central road, about 60 miles from Savannah and was still moving in the direction of that city. Say that he was within sixty miles of the city on Saturday last, and that he has met no opposing force since, he must be by this time very near it.

The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says:

Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to his general order at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of march, the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous retribution awaits the vandals.

A gentleman who reached here from the up country, yesterday, reports that he crossed a Yankee telegraphic wire running through a swamp in the direction of Savannah River. The other end reached probably to their camp above Millen. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no conveniences at hand for that purpose.

Our informant says the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging or pillaging at every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cutthroats per day. He was a prisoner for a day and in the midst of the Yankee army. He says many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and the war, and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a Lieutenant say that, if he had his way, he would break his sword in three pieces and go home perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged.

Sherman has with him from three to four hundred negro men and boys, no women or small children.—These negroes have no arms and are merely marching along with the army and from time to time slipping off and going back to their homes.

The Yankee officers spoke freely of their plans, and said that Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement if he could help it, as he had no amunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to the coast, at the most practicable point, without a fight.

CHARLESTON—A NEW BASE OF EXCHANGE.—Owing, we suppose, to Sherman's advance in the direction of Savannah, Charleston has been agreed on as the point at which prisoners are to be exchanged. The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

"During the progress of the exchange of prisoners, now going on in this harbor, and which will last for two weeks or thereabouts, the bombardment of the city by the enemy is to be suspended. Under this arrangement there was no shelling of the city yesterday. We understand that the truce was also to apply to the various hostile batteries in the harbor; but by some mistake, the cause of which we have not learned, the terms of the truce were not fully known at Fort Sumter, and one of our sharpshooters at that post shot and killed or wounded a Yankee who showed himself at Battery Gregg. Thereupon several of the enemy's batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter. Finally, however, by the activity of Capt. Hatch, the enemy was apprised by flag of truce of the nature of the mistake, and an apology tendered for the unintentional violation of the truce. The harbor then resumed its former quiet aspect."

[illegible]

In Salisbury, [illegible] the Western N. C. Railroad Company [illegible] & Co. auctioneers, [illegible] dollar bonds.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—The Salisbury Watchman of Wednesday says: The remains of Lieut. George Horah arrived here on the morning train of yesterday, and after the usual ceremonies were interred in the Episcopal graveyard with his relatives.

Lieut. Horah was one of the many brave spirits who fell in the terrible battle of the Wilderness on the 5th of May last. As a soldier, he was punctual and brave; as a friend, warm and generous, he won the love and commanded the respect of all who knew him. [illegible]

The remains of Capt. W. N. Fleming [illegible] also, arrived [illegible] forwarded on to his home for interment.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, [illegible].

The meeting was organized by calling James H. Hutchinson, of Mecklenburg, to the Chair, and appointing V. A. McBee, of Lincolnton, and James J. McCallum, of Richmond, Secretaries.

Although the attendance was slim, the majority of the stock was represented, and the usual business transacted.

R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, was re-elected President, and the former Board of Directors, [illegible] continued.

A resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of the stockholders to His Excellency, Gov. Vance, for his zealous efforts in behalf of the interest of the company.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Elizabethtown, Bladen co., in Oct. 1865.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE ON TUESDAY, Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, which was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.—[The bill makes all free negroes between eighteen and fifty liable to be taken to perform any labor connected with the defence of the country, and authorizes the Secretary of War to hire or impress 20,000 slaves between eighteen and forty-five east of the Mississippi, and the commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, on the west side of the Mississippi river, to hire or impress 10,000 slaves, between the same ages, to be employed at labor in the armies; the free negroes to be paid eleven dollars per month and clothed and fed; the slaves to be clothed and fed and hire paid for them, and their value paid to their owners should they be killed in the service or be captured by, or escape to, the enemy.]

Mr. Henry, from the same committee, to whom was referred House concurrent resolution [illegible] a joint committee of the two Houses [illegible] exemption of State officers from military service, reported a joint resolution requesting the Legislatures of the several States to institute an examination of the lists of their exempts and turn over to the military authorities of the Confederate States all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, so far as can be done consistently with the due administration of the laws of the States. The resolution was considered and rejected by a vote of yeas, 6; nays, [illegible].

Senate bill to provide supplies for the army, and to prescribe the mode of making impressments, with amendments proposed by the [illegible] Committee, was taken up and considered.

After discussion, on motion, by Mr. Orr, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-day.

A message was received from the President, transmitting reports of the part borne by D. H. Hill's command in the battle of Chickamauga, and of Forrest's operations in North Alabama, including the capture of Athens.

On motion, by Mr. Brown, the Senate resolved into executive session; and, the doors being opened, adjourned.

In the House, upon a suspension of the rules, passed a resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to whether the act imposing duties upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate States had been injurious or beneficial to the interests of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, the House resolved itself into secret session; and, having re-opened, adjourned.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

If our own Government and people do their duty, we can never be subjugated. The only cause for discouragement is the corruption and bad management on the part of the officeholders outside of the army. There are two many officers and agents in the pay of the government scattered through the country, consuming the substance of the people; and these officers and agents keep too many useless horses and waiting-men. Thousands of bushels of corn might be saved for the use of the soldiers and horses in the army, if officers stationed at posts were forbidden to keep horses (pleasure horses in most cases) at Government expense. Reform is badly needed in this respect. And if many of the whisky distilleries were "crushed out" there would be more grain for the use of the soldiers and the people for bread. A little more economy generally would render impressments less necessary. Unless there is reform we fear the consequences will be serious.

We have always been a hearty friend of the Administration, and certainly no one can correctly accuse us of being a croaker or grumbler. We point out abuses because we are a friend to the Government and earnestly desire the independence of the Confederacy. The yankees can never subjugate us, but if we don't look out we will subjugate ourselves.